NICARAGUA CANAL

Why Grant May Be President Commercial and Political

JOURNALISTIC

Messrs. McClure and Forney Indicate the Probable Course of Events.

THE CANAL COMPANY TO ORGANIZE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 19, 1879. It is no exaggeration to say that the declarations of garding the relations of General Grant to the procted interoceanic canal across Nicaragua have proced more comment tenfold than all the speeches of the numberless orators who, in the open air and on rostrums, have mouthed the name of Grant during the past week. Their conversations with the Herald correspondent have started a genuine "canal boom." The probabilities and prospects of the General's retirement from the go into commercial life on so grand a scale are everywhere canvassed. Indeed, the discussion has led people into many strange inaccuracies. The mo ment it was announced by Admiral Ammen and Senor de Franco that General Grant had accepted the chief office of the canal company the impossibility that such a resolution on his part would finally remove him from the field as a Presidential aspirant. move him from the field as a Presidential aspirant.

This conclusion was jumped at by contemporaries of the Herald, who, being a day behind in the news, adopted the threadbare device of repeating news of the day before (which they felt to be true) with an air of discredit. Be that as it may, the discussion provoked has drifted into the channel Grant's acceptance, as alleged by Ammen and Franco, upon his aspirations for the Presidency of

A QUESTION OF POLICY.
Clearly, therefore, the question has become a purely political one, and as such it is my purpose to onsider it. Will the acceptance of the Presidency Grant's nomination for the office of Chief Executive of this nation? Will it take him out of the list of candidates? This is the aspect the discussion has taken. These are the reasons assigned for General Grant's reticence by the journals who were thoughtless enough to overlook the presence of Admiral Ammes, Señor de Franco and Engineer Menocal in Philadelphia, and their many conferences with the ex-President. On such ground, then, I meet them. In this letter I propose to consider the question of policy, and to show that it is not this doubt in General Grant's mind, but the intimate inter-relation of the financial part of the programme and the head of the enterprise that Reeps "the man of silence" true to his record. The scheme cannot be floated without General Grant at its head. To put it more concisely, without Grant the money cannot be raised; unless it can be raised Grant cannot be had. He will not father a failure.

The problem having assumed such an aspect the

opinions of men of large political experience and good judgment are of far more value in arriving at General Grant's probable course than are the called upon the most intimate personal friend of General Grant in this city and stated the proposition frankly. He declared that he could not see how the two matters were in any way related. He failed to comprehend how a possible future nomination for the Presidency of the United States could be cted by the acceptance of such a position as the head of any great international and commercial enterprise. He was certain that this conideration did not deter General Grant from publicly declaring his intentions. The General looked apon the matter as one of a more or less private and personal nature at present, and did not refer to it in general conversation with his friends. The political spect of the question the gentleman declined to go into. . He appeared willing to talk business, viewing the canal project in such a light, but eschewed poli-

A visit to Colonel A. K. McClure, at his cosey office. elicited a very pronounced opinion. When the "You can rest assured that the men who are the moral support of this great, even overwhelming movement do not for a moment fear that a canal en-terprise, or any other plan, will stand in the way of General Grant's candidacy. The project of uniting the Atlantic and the Pacific is certainly a grand one. It possesses many attractive features for General Grant, and so far from it conflicting with his political aspirations it will further them. Besides, in the year and three months yet remaining before the 4th of March, 1881, he can do for such a company all that he could do in forty years. After the scheme is thoroughly on its feet, after the money is raised, any prominent man of acknowledged greatness could fill the office at its head. Do you suppose the interests of the Nicaragua Canal Company would suffer by the statement that its president had retired for a few years from an active performance of his duties and receipt of his salary to accept the post of Chief Magistrate of the United States? Of course not. The idea, looked at in the way I have unconsciously stated it, is glar-

GREAT INTERESTS AND POWERPUL INFLUENCES. "I do know that General Grant's heart is thow be? It will be the great achievement of the century and would link General Grant's name with the future friends opposed to his accepting the place? I think not. Look at the facts. The men behind the scenes in this Grant movement are the commercial balwarks of the country. I could give names the score-men who are here in our midst but are seen not, men who carry in their pockets corporations representing hundreds of illions and dine in friendly sociability in private parlors on the same floor with General Grant. These men would be glad to see Grant take such a prominent stand for this nation in its commercial affairs. The prestige which position in the White House would give the company before the world need only be hinted at to be appreciated. There is only one other consideration, and that is a personal one on the General's part. Of course he is too prominent a figure at present to hope that this he be unfavorable to the project, then? I believe it is mensurate with the large expenses which his prominence entails. I do not think it will be offensive to say that a salary of \$50,000 or \$60,000 per year, which such a company could well afford to pay for the use of the General's name, would be welcome. It would not involve obscurity; it would be profitable, honorable and alluring. Indeed, I do not see that his bitterest enemy could find anything in such an act to criticise or condemn. Of course I do not pretend to know what he will do. I am not interested, financially, in the company, and believe in independent journalism first of all enterprises."

A GOOD THING FOR HIM TO DO. office, and when the proposition was stated to him said, frankly:—"My feelings regarding General Grant and the White House are well known. He is the inevitable candidate of the republican party. Any other office which he might accept would not interfere with the inevitable, I think his triends would be rejoiced to see him lead in the great canal project, but as for taking him out of the race-why,

Another well known gentlemen, who desired his name suppressed, said:—"What is to prevent General Grant from retaining the honorary presidency of the canal company even if he is again chosen to

become the chief man of the nation? I have heard men say to-day that precedent is against it. That is rich fun. Precedent is against a third term, but you see how much precedent amounts to. Pre-ce-dent, indeed!" and he turned away laughing, only stopping to reiterate his opinion in the words, "So long as he draws no salary and does not attend its moetings he can be president of any company, just as he might be of the Juniper Club or the John Smith Marble Dust Mills."

HINTS AT INTRIGUE. A prominent politician was encountered in the corrider of the Continental Hotel this evening. He had just arrived from Washington, and said:—"The present excitement over Grant has thrown the Hayes party into consternation. I know to a certainty that a meeting was held at the house of one of the Cabinet members a few nights ago, at which the project of shelving Grant on the retired list of the army was thoroughly discussed. I see no objections to giving my authority, only I have not been able to find him a second time to obtain his consent." He further said that the visit of President Hayes, which is of Hayes' own seeking, had some significance of

THE BURNING QUESTION, HAS HE OR HAS HE NOT?-ADMIRAL AMMEN AND SENOR DE FRANCO-ARE THEY OVER-SANGUINE? (From the Philadelphia Times, Dec. 19.]

Canal Company?" the Times man asked. "Of course he has," said the Admiral, testily; "he are doing now is merely letting him know how far we have progressed with the work of organizing the

"If you have capital nearly sufficient already subscribed what is it you need more than filling your

criments as a condition precedent to financial organization. Both of these, however, were likely to be promoted by the assured presidency of General Grant. I will only say that General Grant is now very deeply interested in the enterprise, and it is the belief of its promoters that the interoceanic canal is sure of completion within a few years. His acceptance of the presidency was a necessary prelim-

shly accepting candidacy for or election to the Presidency of the United States?"

"The political sapect of the question is one which I decline to discuss unalterably. I have been working and aiming solely for the successful construction of a Nicaraguan canal. General Grant, from his eminence as a citizen and his executive capacity, is the man that I thought beat fitted for the great trust. When I suggested it the other parties at interest not only agreed with me that it was the thing to do, but they insisted that he should be the man as a condition of their subscribing the necessary capital. Now, whether he is to be a candidate for some political office or not is something that I won't even talk about."

Señor de Franco, after one of the many consultations which he had during the day, was again questioned. He is a diplomatist, and his answers were diplomatically ambiguous.

"Was General Grant's acceptance such as will enable you to call upon the capitalists you represent for the positive subscription of the additional \$39,000,001"

for the positive subscription of the additional \$330,000,000?"

"I told you that General Grant accepted the post we offered him some time ago. There is nothing more to say now, excepting that he is pleased with the scheme and renews his acceptance."

"But is it such as would take him out of the field for President of the United States?"

"I can tell you nothing, excepting that we will now go ahead and organize. He cannot definitely accept an office that does not exist yet. We need concessions from this country and from South American States. They are necessary to the successful organization of the company. That was one of the reasons why we desired General Grant's name for our figure-heal. We wanted to be sure that having it, he would not quit the company for three or four years, anyhow. Well, we are going on with our organization. It don't choose to enter into the political question, but we are going ahead. Make your inferences."

Although this might be regarded as indicating that General Grant had pledged himself not to desert the building enterprise, the politicians, who have been cultivating the General quite as assiduously as the canal projectors, do not view the matter in the same light.

"Oh, that canal business." said Mr. Hugh Hast-

ously as the canal projectors, do not view the matter in the same light.

"Oh, that canal business," said Mr. Hugh Hastings; "that's a very good thing just now. It is good to be away sometimes. Nicaragus will be a good place to go to in the winter. Tropics you know—Cuba, Mexico and Nicaragua. Then New York in May, just when the political pot begins to boil. This reception won't be a marker to it, and he'll be nominated in spite of the canal and everything else." "Nominated by the republicans?"

"Of course. We ain't going to run any mule ticket. He'll get enough democratic votes, even against any regular nomines of that party, to carry him through. The whole thing was set up too long ago for any canal to interiere with it."

Another prominent New York journalist said:—"I know that whatever the canal schemers may think, their project is not going to interiere with making him the next President."

Geant and The White House.

BANT AND THE WHITE HOUSE.

Who is your choice for the republican nomina tion?" was asked.

"There ought to be no doubt about my position as to that. The Pennsylvania republicans have but one candidate, and that is Grant. Any candidate chosen by the Convention would be supported, of course, but we want Grant, and mean to have him if we can got him.

PARNELL'S COMING.

DEFINITE ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR HIS RE-

CEPTION AND HEARING. The Executive Committee appointed to charge of the reception of Mr. Charles Stewart Par-nell. M. P., met last evening in room F, Fifth Avenue Hotel, in response to a call from the chairman and secretaries issued the previous evennumber of well known Irish citizens attended many of them not having been present at the meeting held last Wednesday. Judge Alker pre-sided, and Dr. Philip E. Donlin and Thomas R. Bannerman acted as secretaries. Among those present were William E. Robinson, William L. Cole, Generals Michael Kerwin and Thomas F. Bourke, Colonel O'Byrne, Lawrence G. Goulding, E. D. Farrell, Father Hickey, Dr. McGuire and a number of Irish journalists, public functionaries and business men. After some discussion subcommittees were appointed to carry out the various portions of the arrangements—on finance, on address and resolutions, on hall and printing, on reception and on banquet. The subcommittees were all very large and each included several well known Irishmen. The following programme of work was agreed upon after some debate:—Some twenty persons will meet Mr. Parnell on his scrival and notify him of the preparations made for his reception, an address of welcome will be presented to him and a large public hall be engaged for the delivery of an address for Mr. Parnell explaining the aims and objects of the Irish Land League. A day or two after the delivery of the address a banquet will be given to Mr. Parnell, at which it is expected some two hundred of the leading Irishmen of the city will be present. Mr. Parnell will then visit other American cities, delivering addresses on the subject of his mission, and will return to England for the opening of Parliament in February.

Ex-Alderman Cole made a motion that in case Mr. journalists, public functionaries

Ex-Alderman Cole made a motion that in case Mr. Parnell should not come here the sub-committee on finance act as a committee for the relief of the distress in Ireland; but, after a full discussion, it was decided that the committee should confine itself to the specific work for which it had been called together—viz., the reception of Mr. Parnell—and that when the large meeting which he will address assembles it will be more competent to choose a committee representing the Irish people of New York to take charge of the relief movement. It was considered that a committee appointing itself to take charge of tunds for such a purpose after having been elected for another object would just justed open to serious objection, and it was also thought that such a course would be interpreted as an indorsement of the condemnation which Mr. Parnell's plans and objects have received in a portion of the press.

The various sub-committees will meet within the next few days, and report progress at a full meeting to be held next week.

RELIEF FOR IRISH SUFFERERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 19, 1879. A large mass meeting was held here at Union Hall, last night, in aid of the Irish sufferers. Many promi-nent citizens were present. Resolutions were adopted requesting Mr. Parnell to visit San Francisco; expressing sympathy with the people of Ire-land on the land question, and appointing a com-mittee to make collections of money in aid of the Irish sufferers and to forward the same to Mr.

Parnell.

St. Paul., Minn., Dec. 19, 1879.

At the close of a meeting, held here last night, to declare the sympathy of the people of St. Paul with the oppressed people of Ireiand, \$1,000 was raised to be forwarded directlygto the Land League and a committee appointed to continue to solicit subscip-

A TISSUE OF MYSTERIES.

AND WHY WERE JOHN SCHMITTLER AND HIS ALLEGED WIFE ON A LONELY BOAD LATE ON THURSDAY NIGHT?

George Reinhardt and John Schmittler left Blissville, L. I., on Wednesday morning last with two wagon loads of fat, which they were to dispose of in New York. The mother of Schmittler inherited from her husband a modest "fat' busi-ness, and she employed her son, George Reinhardt, and John Nestler to help her in the management. Schmittler and Reinhardt boarded in Blissville with the mother of Nestler, while Schmittler's mother has a permanent residence in this city with her daughter, Mary. When the two men reached New York on Wednesday about noon they took dinner in the apartments occupied by Mrs. Schmittler.

Later in the day George and John went
out to sell their fat and returned to
Blissville by way of the Thirty-fourth
street ferry. They drank several times together and the statement of Schmittler, went to the stable and put the horses in. Afterward when John went into the stable he says he found Beinhardt lying on the floor with his face all covered with blood. He washed and conveyed him to the house of Nestler. Reinhardt, after lingering until Thursday night, died. Coroner Davren was notified, and his investigation showed that the deceased came to his death from a tracture of the skull. There was a deep gash in the head of the dead man, just above the torchead. It was long, and produced the fracture which resulted

These are, in brief, the facts in a most mysterious case of presumed murder that is now agitating the Long Island City and vicinity. No clew ooking to fixing responsibility for the crime has as yet been discovered, although Schmittler and a seculiar circumstances, and in connection with a the deceased. Schmittler and the woman were found by Police Officer Parks on Thursday night in an unirequented road leading to Blissville from Hunter's Point. Both were shouting for help. The woman claimed that she had been assaulted by a man, and Schmittler said that he had been beaten because he came to the rescue of "his wife." They were both taken into custody and locked up in the County Jail. Since the arrest suspicion has lighted on Schmittler as the murderer of Reinhardt. The result of an investigation by a Herald reporter will be found below.

on Schmittler as the murderer of Reinhardt. The result of an investigation by a Healld reporter will be found below.

WHAT THE PRISONER SAYS.

The prisoner, John Schmittler, is a burly fellow, probably twenty-five years of age. He was found last night in his cell, in Long Island City. At first he did not appear to know that he was suspected of the crime of murdering Reinhardt, but did not betray much surprise when informed that he was under lock and key principally on that account. His story of what took place beween himself and George was as follows:—"We left shissyfile on Wednesday," said he, "with loads of fat and when we had sold it in New York we returned by way of Hunter's Point ferry. On the way we drew up in front of Garry's store and left the horses outside. I went in and when I came out George was gone. I met him down at the shop. After fixing the horses I found him lying down on the ground. His face was all full of blood. I washed it off as well as I could. He would not move for me and I summoned Poter, Garry's partender, and we both carried George over to Nestler's house."

"How did Reinhardt come to have the blood on his face?" the reporter inquired.
"I don't know," responded the prisoner.
"You did not strike him?"
"No, I did not; I think he must have fallen off his wagon and got hurt that way, I don't know anything at all about the matter any more than I have stated."
"How did you come to be arrested?"
"How me man on the road last night streams."

"ONLY DRUNK."
"I opened the door," continued Nestler, "and as I

did so saw George with his face all covered with blood, and I asked what was the matter, and Schmittler and that everything was all right, and that George was only drunk. Both men walked into the bod room, George lay down on the floor and Schmittler lay on the bed. I then went to bed, and when I go Gorge an the morning I told Schmittler to was go Gorge an told Schmittler the horses. Schmittler shook and pulled George the horses. Schmittler shook and pulled George then said, Let him so to hell, and told Schmittler then said, Let him so to hell, and told Schmittler then said, Let him so to hell, and told Schmittler then said, Let him so to hell, and told school the horse until I came home to dinner. I doe not see George but heard him snoring very hard. My wife did not go near George while he was in the house. When I came home in the evening again my wife told me that she did not hear George moring any more, and offered to go in and see if he was living or dead. I would not let her go in, but told her that I would report him dead anyhow. I thought he must be dead by reason of the big cut in his head which I saw in the morning. I told Schmittler in the morning that he had better go and get a doctor and he said. Let him go to hell; he is only drunk. I asked him how George got the cut and he said that he must have fell off the wagon. He did not say that he had any fight with George. I never knew the two to have say quarrel."

Mary Schmittler says that kienhardt worked for her father about three years ago, and continued in the employ of her mother when her father died. Her brother, she says, has a very bad temper when provoked. He is about twenty-foor years of age, and was sometimes in the habit tof dining at her mother's house," said she, "on Wednesday afternoon. They were both nober at that time and had loads of fat, which they afterward went out to sell." Her mother's house," said she, "on Wednesday afternoon. They were both nober at that time and had loads of fat, which they afterward went out to sell." Her mother

THE MIDNIGHT SUN.

Dr. Wendell Prime told to an audience in Associayoud the Arctic Circle off the coast of Norway. He dwelt especially upon the subject of the midnight dwelt especially upon the subject of the midnight sun, a thing that seems astonishing to the mind of one who has not seen it, but which, on close ap-proach, seemed, the lecturer said, only a trifle eccen-tric—like other sons who are out at that hour. He and his follow passengers asw the blazing luminary between two firmaments of sky and water, and as they looked to see it fall, it rose and lost itself be-hind the clouds. A glance at their watches told the travellers then that it was slittle after midnight.

THE FATAL ROPE.

Three Culprits Pay the Extreme Penalty in the South.

BAKER'S HORRIBLE CRIME.

A Mother Coldly Butchered and Her Babe Buried Alive.

DEANE AND HOLLOWAY.

Barbarous Murders for Trifling Offences.

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 19, 1879. Frank Baker, the negro murderer of Sussex county, was executed at the County Court House todirection of the Court the gallows was erected near the jail, and enclosed by a high, broad fence, so as to exclude the public, and but few persons witnessed the hanging. At noon the doomed man was taken from his cell to the gallows, where met his death with perfect indifference. The black cap was drawn over his face the fatal knot adjusted, the trap door sprung, and Baker was dangling in the air. He died apparently without a struggle. After he was pronounced dead the execution. The fatal knot was tied by Deputy Sargent, of Petersburg. This is the first execution that has taken place in Virginia in a great number of

was fiendish and revolting. Judge S. S. Weiseger in whose court he was tried and convicted, has been ench for the past ten or twelve years, and has, probably, had more criminal cases to try than many prisoners charged with capital offences. He does not hesitate to say that this crime was the most

death no doubt being hastened by the snarp edge of the spade. The child being thus concealed the body of the woman was dragged away to be similarly disposed of. In the woods the parties came to a hole caused by an uprooted tree, and into that the body was thrown. It was found too small for the purpose, and the body was pulled out and carried some hundreds of yards further and east into a pond, the water securely hiding it from view.

INDETMENT OF THE WHENCHES.

To all these disbolical proceedings the little boy of Maria Rose, and half brother to Baker, was a silent and horrified witness. How it was that he was allowed to see them cannot well be explained. The three spent the night in the house where the murder was committed, and returned home the following day, after endeavoring to destroy all the evidence against them. The bodies of the dead were recovered through information furnished by the boy, who went with those who were sent to make investigation of the crime, and pointed out to them the places where the bodies had been concealed. His statement, thrillingly told for one so young, was corroborated in every respect. A great deal of excitement was caused in the county, especially among the negro population, when the brutal crime was discovered, but there was no attempt at violence, and the law was allowed to take its course. On the 7th of August Maria Hose and Frank Baker were indicted in the County Court, but, as was their right under the law, they elected to be tried before S. S. Weisiger, Circuit Judge, the term of whose court commenced on the lat of November. Baker, meanwhile, had made a rull, free and voinntary confession of the crime, and in said confession exonerated his mother, and said he was alone responsible for the deed. This latter part of his story was not betieved, and obtains no credit to this day. The jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, and Judge Weisiger at once passed sentence on the cuiprit. The sentence was a most impressive one, but the prisoner received it with th

EXECUTION OF DANIEL DEANE AT ESTILIVILLE. VA. -- A DETERMINED CULPRIT-HOW HE KILLED HIS NEIGHBOR PUGATE AFTER LONG PREPARATION-HIS LAWYER COMPELLED TO FLEE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1 BRISTOL, Tenn., Dec. 19, 1879.

Three thousand people assembled in the mud and rain to-day at Estiliville, Va., with the hope of secrain to-day at Estiliville, va., with the hope of seeing the execution of Daniel Deane, who was hanged
at two o'clock in the privacy of a small twelve
foot plank stockade, as required by a recent
statute. With one exception the execution was perfectly successful, the condemued
having a speedy and painless death. He dropped hind him, he disengaged his hards and instanta-neously with both of them grasped the rope above his head, making several distinct efforts to raise his body. In a few seconds his arms fell motionless and with barely one perceptible movement of the feet all was over. In minutes the pulse ceased to best, in thirty minutes the body was lowered ten and the coffin. The usual brutality of having him seated on a coffin was avoided. He was six feet high, your correspondent, last evening and this morning, he talked freely, but stoutly denied all guilt or knowledge of the murder of Fugate, pro-fessing enthusiastic and unbounded hope of heavon. He adhered to this to the last,

the manner of expressing it. To the last question, Are we then to know from you now that all is over, and this is the last, that the next one to speak to you will be the Great Judge, that some other person killed Fugate," he replied feebly, "Yes; I am innocent." His dying statement accused three of the thirty witnesses against him of wholesale perjury and the others of inaccuracy. While dictating it at ten o'clock he grew very sick, vomiting profusely.

STOICAL TO THE LAST.

At the last hour he walked boldly to the gallows, tremor, but with great dignity and in silence shook hands with all within the stockade. During a delay of twenty minutes he stood unmoved, then scraped the mud from his boots on the steps, up which he

the picture of physical mannood, without a muscular tremor. The c.p was drawn, and then your correspondent asked him the last question to which his reply made. His refusal was itselatingly and the property on his two sons.

BHEF REVIEW OF THE CRIME.

In 1876 a feud arose between Deane and the father of Henry Fugate, leading to a charge of assault on the eider Fugate ob Beane, who was allowed to testify in his own favor, donied the assault, and, his evidences of Fugate. Deane, who was allowed to testify in his own favor, donied the assault, and, his evidences of Fugate.

In 1876 a feud arose between Deane and the father of Henry Fugate, considering the control of the control of the fugate. As a control of the control of the fugate also that of the eider Fugate, considering in the property in his own favor, donied the assault, and, his evidence in the control of the fugate. The control of the fugate of perjury must be sustained by the testimony of two witnesses, and to resist conviction it was hecessary that Deane should get rid of one of the Fugates. At the April Term of the court Deane remarked there were "more of the witnesses present than would ever be again." A few days later he said the case against him was "more than human mortal could bear." Previously he haft told deceased, Fugate, "if he ever interfered with him he would beat him to death." Between the April and July terms Deane ton him to death. Between the April and July terms Deane ton him to the pay in advance for the work if that would insure his having it in time. Prior to the July Court he sent for the gun, but failed to get it. On Friday afternoon, prior to the murker of Fugate, which occurred on Monday, June 25, Deane's son, fourteen years of age, went to the house of a neighbor and borrowed agun, and on his way home-shot a squired with it. On Saurday afternoon two of Deane's son took the borrowed gun, returning prior to seven clock A.M. Two young ladies at Deane's house, having head the report of the gun as the propertion of the manner of the

for the murder, their presence being otherwise accounted for.

DEANE'S ARREST AND TRIAL.

After Deane's arrest he broke from the guards, escaped and was afterward recaptured. The evidence offered in Dean's favor was meagre and suspicious. By his two sons, aged twelve and fourteen, and by a girl who was a relative and lived in his family, he proved that he was in his own field at the time the murder must have been committed. The crowning act of an injurious and auspicious nature against him was the conduct of one of his counsel, named Harris, a citizen of the county and who had been several years at the bar. This attorney had a nephew, Liburn Harris, who appeared as a witness for Deane and testified that he saw Deane at work in his own field when the report of the gun which killed Fugate was heard by him. This corroborated the Deane family's testimony and really established his alibi, but it was proven by the sisters and brothers of Lilburn Harris that he was not at Deane's at the time and could not have been. Thereupon young Harris testified before the court that his previous testimony was false, and that his uncle, the attorney, Harris, one of Deane's counsel, had promised to pay him to testify to the falsehood. Thereupon Attorney Harris fied on foot, leaving his horse, saddle and bridle in the town and making his escape tells the falsehod of the first talent in the State.

DREW HOLLOWAY HANGED AT STATESBORD.

DREW HOLLOWAY HANGED AT STATESBORO. GA .- AN IMMENSE CROWD WITNESS THE AF-FAIR-MURDER FOR A WORD.

STATESBORO, Bullock county, Ga., Dec. 19, 1879. Drew Holloway was executed here to-day for the murder of Benson Brown. The legal tragedy was in public. The gallows was erected about five hundred yards south of the Court House, on the street leading by the Ogeechee Lodge, on the same grounds where in June, 1877, the late Julian Hartridge prosented a flag to the democratic club, in honor of Bullock being the banner county of the State. The execution was the first that has ever taken place more than ordinary commotion throughout that and adjoining counties, and the result crowd, variously estimated at between five and ten thousand. Hundreds of people came from Emanuel, Tatnali, Bryan, Liberty and Effingham counties, and the scene presented in and around the Court House square and the place of execution was simply indescribable. Every imaginable kind of vehicle was represented; horses, mules and oxen, under saddle, to buggles, carriages, wagons and carts, banked together, as it were, in one conglomerated

The crime for which this negro paid the penalty with his life was committed on December 24, 1878, and was the gratification of the brutal impulse of a malignant nature. Drew Holloway and Benson Brown met at the store of Jefferson Parish in Bullock county on the day in questi and apparently were on good terms, as they were and apparently were on good terms, as they were seen together frequently during the day, patronizing the bar by drinking mean whiskey, though neither became intoxicated to any extent. About four o'clock in the afternoon, Brown left the store, and, proceeding to a spot some fifty yards distant where his horse and cart were standing, made preparations for returning to his home. He had the roins in his hands and was about mounting the cart when he was approached by Holloway, who commenced to abuse him outrageously, and charged him with having circuisted a report some three years previous

chanced to be present, but his services were in vain, and he died the following afternoon (Christmas).

As Holloway was led off he was told that he had probably killed Brown, to which he replied, with ferecity, "Turn me loose, and if I haven't-already killed him I will cut his heart out." Holloway had scarcely reached the age of mannood, but was a large, heavy set tellow of predigious strength, and his repulsive features indicated that he was a bad man. He lived a disroputable life, and his notorious habits had caused the people in the neighborhood to whom he was known to predict that he would come to some bad end. His victim, Benson Brown, was about thirty years of age, and had a family. Though at times a little inclined to dissipation he bore a good character, and was regarded as a quiet, peaceable and industrious negro. On the 27th of vetober last Holloway was arraigned in the Supreme Court of Bullock county, Judge Fleming presiding, for trial, and Colonel George E. Black and Judge Henry B. Tompkins, two eminent hawyers, were assigned by the Court as his counsel. The trial occupied the entire day. No evidence was offered by the defence, but the prisoner was allowed to make his statement. He asserted that Brown first struck him, and that he had cut him in self-defence. As the spectators of the quarrel swore they saw no demonstration whatever on the part of Brown, and if any had been made it could scarcely have escaped their attention, this statement had little weight. Judge Tompkins, notwithstanding the almost hopelessness of the case, closed the argument for the defence in a powerful cflort, in which the law and evidence

MURDER AT PLYMOUTH, PA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 19, 1879. Another murder in the coal regions. For some Gang," an outgrowth of the demoralized Molly Maguire bands, has been the terror of Plymouth borough, a suburb of this city. The membership is composed mostly of the younger laborers in the mines, and they have in more than one instance been instrumental in electing to Councilmanic honors members of their Order. Becently quite a number of reputable citizens have disappeared mys-teriously, and it is believed that some of them have been murdered. Only last week two men were

acquitted by order of the Court upon the ground that the corpus delicti had not been proved, although the jury were about ready to render a verdict of nurder in the first degree.

Last night Terry's gang, to the number of about a dozen, assembled in the streets of Plymouth, and, defying law and authority, insulted whomsoever they pleased. Then they went to the salcon of one Wilds, nearly opposite to their headquarters. There a young member of the gang named James Booney proclaimed his intention to whip some one present. After repeated attempts to incite a riot he attacked syoung man named Thomas Foley, and with a blow broke his neck. Foley died in ten minutes. Booney fied, but was captured this morning and is now in the County Jail.

In an interview with a Herald reporter he admitted that he attacked Foley with the intention of whipping him so that he would remember it. He said, furthermore, that they were a stronger society than the Molly Maguires ever were in Plymouth, and he had no fears as to the result of his trial.

HORSE NOTES.

When Mr. Broadhead, Mr. Alexander's agent as Woodburn, Ky., was in this city, at Mr. Bonner's sale, he told our reporter that Mr. J. T. Williams brown celding Checkmate was not sired by Planet Mr. Alexander's farm. It would make little differ-ence to the breeders of the country which horse was

of the bay colt Volturno, have purchased of Mr. B. Kelly, of Champaign, Ill., the bay filly Belzoni, by Jack Malone; second dam Amanda Buford, by Bevenue, out of Sally Anderson, by imported Glea-coe. Belzoni stands full 15.3, and is one of the finest fillies in Illinois. The price paid for her was

sold to Mr. Charles Barnard, of Boston, Mass., the

Mr. Owen Partridge, of Brasher Palls, N. Y., has sold to Mr. Charles Barnard, of Boston, Mass., the brown mare Bettle Bump, 6 years old, by the Dutton Horse, record of 2:31, for \$3,000.

Mr. T. C. Moss has a horse wintering at Delanti, N. Y. (says the Turf, Field and Farm), that stands 20½ hands high, and weighs when in average condition about 2,450 bs. The mastodon will be on exhibition in the Eastern States next season, if alive.

Breeders and owners of thoroughbred stock are apprised that the following stakes of the Louisville Jockey Club are now open for nominations to name and close January 1, 1880:—The Alexander Stake, for two-year-old fillies, half a mile; the Tennessee Stakes, for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile; the Tobacco Stakes, for green three-year-olds, mile heats; the St. Louis Cup, for all ages, two and a quarter miles, and the Merchants' Stakes, for all ages, one and one-eighth miles; above stakes to be run at the Spring Meeting of 1880. The Great American Stallion Stakes, for three-year-old coits and filles represented by stallions, the owners of which are subscribers to the stakes, one and three-quarters miles, to be run at the Fall Meeting of 1890. Entries for stallions to close January 1, 1880, and for coits and filles on August 1, 1890, addressed to M. Lewis Clark, Jr., President, Galt House, Louisville, Ky.

The Spirit of the Times learns by a private telegram

to M. Lewis Clark, Jr., Fresident, that have ville, Ky.

The Spirit of the Times learns by a private telegram from Mr. John Thompson, the great bookmaker of Australia, dated Melbourne, Australia, November 4, via Sydney, November 5, that the Melbourne Cupt we miles, was won by Darriwell, Sweetmest second and Suwarrow third. The telegram says that it was a desperate race, the distance having been run in 3:39½, which shows that the Australians keep close up to us in matter of time, for their weights are decidedly heavier than ours, and 3:30½ is a rattling performance at light weights.

A SUGGESTION.

New York, Dec. 18, 1879. As extensive alterations are at present being made at the Madison Square Garden I would suggest to Mr. Vanderbilt that he have a track prepared for trotting, under saddle, such as took place at the Garden several years ago. Most all the prominent owners of road horses have expressed their willing-ness to let their horses trot there if Mr. Vanderbils ness to det their horses trot there if Mr. Vanderbilt should act favorably on the above auggestion. Exhibitions could be given one or two nights a week, and several well known gentlemen stand ready to assume the management. It would not only be a pleasnt indoor winter amusement, but would give owners of blooded stock an opportunity to exhibit their horses to the masses, who otherwise would be deprived of that pleasure. As Mr. Vanderbilt is himself a great admirer of horseflesh I sincerely trust he will favorably consider the above. Yours, &c., J. A. L.

YACHTING NOTE

Dr. J. H. Vondy, as has been stated, has not purchased the schooner yacht Cornella, which was one owned by him, nor any other yacht.

SPORTING NOTES.

Captain A. H. Bogardus will shoot a match against time and endurance to-day at the old Tivoli Theatre, Eighth street. The conditions are, to break 5,500 glass balls in 7h. 30 km. The shooting will commence at three o'clock.

Messrs. C. T. Trafford and M. H. White shot a match of twenty-five pigeons each at Eatontown, N. J., yesterday, for \$25 aside; H and T traps; 21 yards rise; Rhode Island rules. Mr. Trafford won, killing 17 to Mr. White's 16.